CENTRAL ASIA.

General Warlike Activity Among the Khanates.

INTRIGUING BOKHARA.

Is She Fomenting Her Neighbors to Strife?

PROBABLE ACTION OF RUSSIA

The Treacherous Bokharans Likely To Be Brought Under the Sway of the Muscovite Emperor.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Oct. 2, 1873.

The following important despatch has just been received from Mr. J. A. MacGahan, the HERALD'S special commissioner in Central Asia, under date of September 10, from Tashkend :-

Central Asia presents at this time an extremely disturbed condition of affairs. Civil war is reported as raging furiously in Kokand against the native ruler, Khudoyar Khan.

The nomadic Turcomans of the deserts around Khiva are obstinately fighting against their Russian conquerers.

The Afghans are in active hostility against their Persian neighbors on the west, and at the same time carrying on a dangerous intrigue with the Emir of Bokhara.

Yakub Bey, the Khan of Kashgar, is fighting with the Chinese on the extreme Western limits of the Celestial Empire.

This whole central region of Asia is in a state of dangerous unrest and governmental uncertainty, while its cities and fertile spots are constantly devastated by a relentless and savage warfare.

Bokhara seems to be content with this warlike attitude of all the surrounding khanates. From this point she is judged to be playing the most serious part in fomenting this unusual military activity, and it is quite possible that, feeling the alarm caused by the Russian advance into Central Asia, which was recently so loudly spoken of in England, she has studiously excited the Afghans to disorder, and perhaps furnished them with mitrailleuses and other warlike provisions. It is altogether probable that the Russian Emperor will before long be compelled in self-defence to take towards Bokhara the same course he has recently taken towards Khiva, and permanently occupy the territory and reduce it to the condition of a Russian dependency.

Severe Defeat of the Afghans by the Persians-Murders by the Natives.

LONDON, Oct. 3, 1873.

A special despatch to the Daily Telegraph, from Balkh, Central Asia, reports a severe defeat of the Afghans by the Persians.

Two Europeans, named Picquet and Rivas, supposed to be Swiss travellers, have been murdered by the natives in Central Asia.

There is reason to believe that the Afghans design the conquest and annexation of Bokhera. A rebellion has broken out in Khokan.

CENTRAL AFRICA. A White Explorer Captured by the Natives-Is

It Livingstone?

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Oct. 2, 1878. Advices from Africa announce the capture of a white man by the natives while proceeding westward on the Congo River. From the description of the man, Mr. Charles Livingston believes it is his

SPAIN.

Growing Confidence in the Republican Government.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. MADRID, Oct. 2, 1873.

Despatches from all sections of the country repre sent that a much better feeling prevails. The reestablishment of discipline in the army has served to restore confidence in the ability of the govern ment to suppress all insurrections.

FRANCE.

Ex-President Thiers Summoned to the Capital to Watch the Boiling of the Political Pot.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

M. Thiers, having been notified by telegraph to day of impending political movements in France, and that his presence is much desired here, started immediately for Paris. M. Thiers has arrived in this city this evening.

It is stated that Count de Chambord will arrive at Geneva from his recent residence at Froksdorf, near Vienna, on the 4th inst.

GERMANY.

Captain Werner To Be Court Martialed.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Oct. 2, 1873. A court martial has been ordered for the trial of Captain Werner, of the German war steamer Frederic Karl, for the seizure of the Spanish steamer Vigilante while flying the red flag of the Commune.

RUSSIA.

Reported Rupture Between Russia and Japan.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Oct. 2, 1872 Special despatches from St. Petersburg report that a rupture has occurred in the relations between the governments of Russia and Japan growing out of the question of the proprietorship ENGLAND.

Heavy Specie Shipment for New York. TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Oct. 2, 1873, By yesterday's steamers from Liverpool to New York, shipments of specie for the latter city, amounting to £244,000, were taken.

The London Times on the Financial Panie - British Colonists in South America.

LONDON, Oct. 3-5 A. M. The Pimes this morning, in an editorial retrospect of the late American financial panic, says the recklessness and dishonesty lately characterizing the management of some of the greatest undertakings in America have induced a chronic nervousness momentarily liable to become acute. Even Americans, says the Times, are not all smart men or daring speculators.

The Times thinks the danger has disappeared for the present, but political and financial causes are liable to reproduce it at any time. A country with an immense field for enterprise and comparatively limited capital is always liable to pauces. The improvents made in Western com-munications are most useful and profitable, but may cause further throuble. The entire blame for the disaster rests upon the unsound monetary system of the country.

Mr. Gladstone has returned to London Late advices from Paraguay show that the privations of the English colonists continue, and there is grest dissatisfaction.

BRAZIL.

The South American Empire Celebrating the Anniversary of Its Independence.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LISBON, Oct. 2, 1873. The mail steamship from Rio de Janeiro September 8 arrived here to-day. The anniversary of the independence of Brazil was duly celebrated on

In Rio there was a grand festival and the city was illuminated in the evening.

SALVINI'S HAMLET.

Shakespeare's Masterpiece as Presented at the Academy of Music Last Night.

At the Academy of Music last evening a play named "Hamlet," purporting to have been written by Shakespeare, was performed. In one point, if in no other, was Signor Salvini, who acted the title rôle, true to the dramatist-he made Hamlet a prince of shreds and patches, and so demon strated his affiliation to the ghost.

THE HAMLET OF SHAKESPEARE. There is only one true Ramlet, though many versions of him. He was a philosophising prince, but not a philosopher. A subtle metaphysical vein ran through his temperament, but he was not a metaphysician. His intellect was not sufficiently stayed on leading general convictions for him to be either of these. The potentialities that might have led him to become so were perturbed. He was something more than a student out of his natural place, something else than a born brooder, placed by adverse late in the centre of action. Perhaps we are not altogether warranted in accepting Ophelia's praise of him without some allowance Having sucked the honey of his music vows and listened to his words, of such sweet breath composed, it was inevitable that to her he should seem courtier and soldier as well as scholar, the expectancy and rose of the fair state, the glass of fashion and the mould of form. Still the unanimity of the accounts of Hamlet's graces justifies us in deeming him one of the most accomplished princes of his age. But it is with his moral and mental character that we are now more particularly concerned. Even Ciaudius confesses the great love the general gender bear him-pretty good evidence that, whatever bear him—pretty good evidence that, whatever Hamlet's vices may have been, he possessed those generositics and other moral arenities which seldom coexist with deeply ingramed wickedness. Even Poionius absolves him from any dishonorable intent toward Ophelia, regretting that with better heed and judgment he had not quoted him, and owning that he had cast beyond himself. The source of Hamlet's inaction is his overthoughtiulness. The energy that he should economize in action is dissipated in hair-splitting. The only muscles he is really fond of bringing into habitual use are those of his intellect, and them he exercises to no practical purpose. His thoughts are radii, shooting out into abstractions and touching no part of the circumference of the actual. He turns an idea over and over until, like the enchanted their in the countryman's hand, it brings forth others without end, so long as the manipulation continues. His bosom contains two consciences whose lights neutralize each other. consciences whose lights neutralize each other. One bids him kill his uncie; the other bids him refrain. The duty of revenge and the prerogative of suicide alternate in his musings with the problem how to set things right, yet evade accountability for a possible mistake. The moral idea which forms the organic law of the play is the obligation to find what one's duty is and then to perform it at all hazards. The reason Hamlet performs no duty is because he cannot decide what duty demands of him, and the reason he cannot decide is because his mind is saturated with speculative dreams constitutionally pleasant to him. His sericonsciousness is a mirror, in which his identity bitterly contemplates itself, sighing for characteristic changes which he finds himself powerless to evolve. He is like an eye of fire filmed with a cataract. His purposes are embers which raise their ashen lids only to go out.

nimseli poweriess to evolve. He is like an eye of fire filmed with a cataract. His purposes are embers which raise their ashen lids only to go out. The Hamler of Salvini.

We have not space to mention all the departures made from the text of Shakespeare in the italian version of "Hamlet," which was last night presented. One hundred cases might be specified of scenes and characters suppressed or altered, interpolations and transpositions made, and lines, paragraphs and sometimes whole scenes omitted. To pass over the title role for the present, in the first act the first scene is entirely left out, and so are Polonius' incomparable precepts to Lacrtes, and some of the finest lines in the speeches of Ophelia, Horatio and the Ghest. In the third act Claudius' scene of remorse is made to take place in the Queen's apartment just previous to the arrival of Hamlet, for no other reason, that we can see, than that Hamlet, seeing him there, may be strengthened in his suspicion that he is hiding behind the arras. In the fourth act the reception by Horatio of Hamlet's letter is omitted, and all the scenes between Claudius and Lacrtes are most relentlessly abridged and diluted. In the fifth act the encounter of wit between the gravediggers is excised; Osric, the glided water-dy, undergoes a most unique metamorphosis; Lacrtes' dying speech is curtailed, and Horatio's generous impulse to drain the poisoned gollet and foliow his friend, "more like an antique Roman than a Dane," is ruthlessly sacrificed. But when we come to the role of Hamlet the "improvements" introduced almost surpass belief.

How salvint ours the Role of Hamlet having come from his interview with the ghost, is made by Salvini to intimate in his very first words to Horatio that his secret is a horrible one, and that he has been forbidden to tell it. All that wonderful scene in which, in the original, Horatio and Marcellus are made to swear by the sword never to divulge what they have seen that night, together with Hamlet's injunctions how they shall bear them

third act the celebrated instruction to the players was left out, also the climacteric verse—

Why let the stricken deer go weep,
The hart ungalled play,
For some must watch, while some must sleep;
So runs the world away.

In the fourth act the scene upon a plain in Denmark, where Hamlet bids Resencrantz and Guidenstein go on before, is omitted, and Hamlet's soilloquy, beginning "How all occasions do inform against me," is haived and the retained hall transported to the Elsinore palace. In the fifth act all Hamlet's melancholy jesting is left out; several of the best lines in the Yoriex apostrophe, and in the moralizings upon Alexander's dust are crushed. So are Hamlet's impassioned challenge of Laertes' love for Ophelia, his long and important explanatory scene with Horatio. One of his most touching exciamations, "The readiness is all," in premonition of his approaching death, is rendered by a worse than weak translation; and, finally, Hamlet's exquisite dying adjuration to Horatio—

If ever thou did'st hold me in thy heart,
Absent thee from felicity awhile,
And in this harsh world draw thy breath in pain,
To tell my story—

shares the general ruln.

THE ATONEMENT OF SALVINI.

Was there anything to atone for all this?

The actor was Salvini. He makes terrible mist

He misinterprets the character almost from beginning to end. He makes Hamlet a bad man, the seducer and deserter of Ophelia, and a heartless giber in the few scenes in which melancholy mirth should be expressed. He takes an ingenuous, a startling, and original, but a low and vulgar view of the man-vulgar, we mean, as opposed to spiritual and exalted. But to his own conception, such as it is, he is sufficiently faithful. He acts in the face of our most cherished traditions and our dearest prejudices, and carries his own inferior and false conception through by dint of those wonderful powers which enable a great artist to use his own person and intellect in the creation of imaginary identities. We began by saying that Salvini's Hamlet was a prince of shreds and patches; but he is so only when compared with the original. In himself he is entire and homogeneous—all of a piece. But the piece is of poor quality. quality.

NILSSON.

The Swedish Nightingale in Brooklyn-Debut of Signor Maurel-A Grand I formance of "Faust."

The City of Churches last night had the advan tage of priority over the metropolis in the first representation of "Faust" this season. There were two entirely new features in the cast, M. Maurel as Valentine and M. Nannetti as Mephis topheles. To these may be added a third novelty, baton of Muzio in the direction of this trying and arduous work. Since the palmy days of Meyerbeer, when he was crowned in Paris as the rightful sovereign of modern opera, no work has gained such a widespread and lasting popularity as the grand opera of Gounod or Gothe's immortal creation. Spohr, whose attainments as a thorough musician are unquestioned, first endeavored to photograph in music the wondrous dramatic scenes in this sad history of the struggle between the dove and the serpent, the innocent soul and the demon; but, owing to the defects of the libretto and the prolixity of the composer, the work was a failure. But the chief of the modern French schools grouped together the principal scenes of Gothe's work and constructed an opera that to-day stands first in popularity in répertoire of every opera house in the world. The composer does not always rise to the grandeur of the poet, as in the case of the passionate words of Gretchen, "He loves me! he loves me not!" which are dismissed without an effort to crystallize their intensity of feeling in music. But the main incidents of the story of Gretchen-the first meeting with her lover and destroyer in the "Kermesse," the garden scene, the struggle with the demon at the church door, the death of her brother and the tragic finale in the prison-have been wrought into a series of musical pictures that must always take a foremost place in the mental gallery of every over of the divine art.

The cast last evening was of a degree of strength in the distribution of the principal rôles that would naturally arrest the attention and interest of the musician and the general public. The Marguerite of Nilsson has been long ago accepted as the genuine reflection on the stage of the glorious pictures of Ary Schener and Kaulbach, and as the nearest approach to the ideal of Goethe. Miss Cary's Siebel sone of her most attractive operatic rôles, and no lady could ask for a more impassioned lover than Capoul. Then expectation was on tiptoe to hear and see how the demon and Gretchen's brother would fare in the nands of Nannetti and Maurel. Consequently Brooklyn did the best it could to have a goodly representation of fashion and criticism at its opera house, and few vacant seats were visible.

have a goodly representation of fashion and criticism at its opera house, and few vacant seats were visible.

There is in this opera an abundance of tone painting entrusted to the orchestra. In the first act the principal part of the original poem is condensed and all its salient points must be instrumentally expressed. As a general rule this first act is a nuisance, for neither orchestra nor leader bestows any attention upon it. But SignorfMuzio showed that he was conscientious in his art, and there were many delicate bits of color shown here and there, and the chorus behind the scenes was subdued. This has been for a long time considered an impossibility, for a chorus behind the scenes has Modoc proclivities, and is too often on the warpats. The "Kermesse" was happily begun oy an unusual unanimity of tone, time and expression in the chorus, which was marred considerably by the undue preponderance of the orchestra. Then Maurel made his operatic bow in the arla which Gounod wrote especially for Santley and which does not appear in the regular score of the opera. The melody is taken from the introduction to the work and is worked out with all those ingenious devices in regard to the feelings of a beloved brother and esteemed neighbor that Gounod knew so well how to employ with effect. The singing of this aria at once stamped the success of the new barytone. A voice of rich, expressive timbre, which quivered at times with the intensity of feeling, and showed high cultivation, a noble stage presence and an acquaintance with those details of the histrionic art that add so much to the grandest voice that an opera singer can possess, are the qualities that shone forth in the person of Maurel. The new Mephistopheles (Nannetti) then was subjected to a test of his capability for the rôte in the ilendish mocking, taking measures of "Dio dell' or." The voice was sonorous and mobile in its rotundity as on the previous evening in New York, when it interpreted the fierce jealousy of Alfonso; but the action, the indescribable

in New York, when it interpreted the ficree jealousy of Alfonso; but the action, the indescribable vocal power that limins the mocking flend as Goethe imagined him, were absent. The song of the "Golden Caif" fell tamely on the ear. The waitz was more brilliant than ever, voices and instruments giving evidence of a master hand in the direction. Then the gay measures suddenly closed and Gretchen, such as Ary Schefter painted her, crossed the stage. The articespess of the country maiden was portrayed in the simple accents, "No. signor, io non son damigella," and in the calm virtue of the maiden the passionate love of F-ust was checked.

The curtain then went up in the heme of the maiden, and as the serpent in Eden, the evil face of Mephistopheles was seen. Miss Cary sung the love song "Le pariate Camor," as she has sung it many a time before, like a true artist. Capoul breathed forth the ecstasy of the new-born love that takes possession of the heart of Faust, in the beautiful and touching aria, "salve Dimora." Every werd of this affections was delivered with heartfeit expression. The violin obligate of the chef Cattaque, Mr. Grill, was noticeable in the beginning of this aria for being nearly a half a tone below pitch.

Nothing could be more charming than the naive joyousness of Nisson in the jewel song. As she threw the necklace of pearls over her neck and burst into the lightsome galety of the aria she formed a charming picture of an innocent maiden induging, for the first time, in the dangerous pastime of coqueity. In the subsequent love scenes with Faust, both in the "Dammi annor" and "Notic d'annor" the genius of the prima donna shone in its brightest histic. When she sings, as Mephistophies says, "agil starf del cielo," at the window of her chamber, unconscious that the eyes of a demon and a reckless lover are upon her, the voice thrilled with emotion, and its acquired power in voiume became apparent to all. In the iourch act an innovation was made in piacing the celebrated church scene before the death of

AN INDIAN RAID.

Cheyennes Killing Cattle In Colorado-Intense Excitement Among the Peo-

DENVER. Oct. 2, 1873. There is intense excitement among the settlers and stock men in the Arkansas Valley south of Pueblo on account of depredations committed by roving bands of Cheyenne Indians, who have already wantonly killed several hundred who have already wantonly killed several hundred head of castie. The Indians say that the white men killed the buildlo last winter and let them rot on the plains, and now they are going to kill all the cattle of the whites. Thus far no murders are reported, but the Indians have visited a number of houses and carried away blankets and anything else they desired, and destroyed other property. Many families have sought safety in Pueblo. The schools have been dismissed, and scouts are going over the country collecting men, arms and ammunition. The Indians will be exercity punished if they can be overtaken.

YACHTING.

The Autumn Regatta of the New York Yacht Club.

RACING FOR THE COMMODORE'S CUPS.

Light Winds, Yet an Interesting Contest.

NEAT BITS OF SAILING.

The Eva and Vision the Winning Yachts.

The autumn regatta of the New York Yacht Club was sailed yesterday over the usual regulation course. The prizes were cups of the value of \$500 each for schooners and sloops, presented by the Commodore, and, despite of varying winds veering almost around the compass, the occasion was marked with great success. When the steamboat Seth Low, with the regular invited guests, left the foot of Dover street, at the noticed hour of half-past nine o'clock, a haze lingered ever Manhattan and Long Island, and the wind, what little there was of it, came modestly from the eastward. Sunshine glinted on the housetops of Gotham and the City of Churches, and "old saits" aboard predicted a day of calm, and some of the more grumbling members of the club asked, with moderate presumption, "if June, after all, was not better than October for a regatta?" This idea, thus delivered, made many converts, and grievous sighs were numerous before the Low reached Staten Island, and even after the yachts had been started, but the Regatta Committee, comprising Messrs. Wm. Krebs, Chas. A. Minton, Fletcher Westray and Edward E. Chase, each and individually pulled their hats over their nautical eyes and smiled to all their questions as to the wind and the prospects of the general result.

Skimming over the waves of the bay and nearing Quarantine, the Seth Low found at the anchorage off this point the yachts Columbia, Prospero, Ariel and Enchantress, and, though not to be in the race, they were saluted with genuine welcomes. Soon the many vessels entered for the event were noticed in the immediate vicinity, and all precautions were taken to apprize them of the regulations decided upon for the contest. These, with the starting point and the course, are given herewith:-

		oners.			
Name.	Owner, Culical Contents		Allowance of Time, Tonnage, M. S.		
Alarm Rambier Atalanta Eva Clio	Wm. Astor. W. H. Thomas W. Astor. E. B. Grubb Bradhurst & A. J. R. Maxwell	7,917 13,233 7,947 4,467 sten. 3,129	226 233 145 77 68 59	7 21 25 23	42 59 26 30 18
Vision	Robert Centre J. J. Alexandr Theo. A. Stran Wm. T. Gamer	e 2,555 ige 1,633	28.41 54.34	58 8	52

THE START AND COURSE. The Regatta Committee decided that the start should be a flying one, and the time of each vacht be taken as she crossed an imaginary line between a stake boat which was anchored in the Narrows near Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, and the judges' steamer. The signals for starting were given-for a preparatory signal one whistle, and the yacht club flag on the steamer to be lowered. and, ten minutes later, for the start, one whistle

and, ten minutes later, for the start, one whistle and the flag to be again lowered.

The course was from the starting point as above to and around a staketosat at buoy No. 8½, on the Southwest Spit, keeping it on the port hand in turning, thence to and around the Sandy Hook Lightship, keeping it on the starboard hand in rounding, and return over the same course, keeping it on the starboard hand. Yachts to keep to the eastward of buoys Nos. 9, 11 and 12 on the West Bank, going and returning, and pass between the judges' boat and the stakeboat on arriving home.

There was but little wind from the northnorfheast, and it seemed only tantalizing to the hard weather boys anxious for a smacking breeze. The new yacht Prospero, built without a model and from paper drawings, and the new pilot boat Thomas H. Negus bowled down to the starting point, making a picture brilliant in aquatic pleasure. It was well known that the Enchantress, Prospero and the new pilot boat were only trying their luck and stretching their canvas, and when, with this scene of bright sunshine, landscape and waterscape, the Low at last, with the members of the official committee, steamed to her appointed position, and, as given above, with the appointed signals, awaited the racers, the joy of the lookers on being inense. The Enchantress, not in the race, anticipated the feet, and

impossible to note their manœuvrings. The larger craft were away astern.

Now all on board the Low and the excursion steamboat Charles Chamberlain were intent upon the arrival of the yachts at

Approaching this buoy the wind died out so greatly that there was hardly enough to blow out the flag on the stakeboat. The Vixen had made a long stretch on the stakeboat. The vixen had made a thought that she would pass the beacon in advance of the fleet. Then the Vindex was well to windward, having done nobly; next the Clio, which craft somebody said "couldn't sail any," and then the Ata lanta, that had already demonstrated with an eight knot breeze she could show her overhanging stern to almost any boat in her company. At last the Low was in position, and the time at this point was taken as icliows:—

H. M. S. H. M. S.

To this buoy there were many brilliant sailing manutures accomplished, but after passing the Spit came the delicate and grand work of the day. The Vision, that went about close to the stakeboat at that buoy, stood out on the starboard tack, but finding the tide too strong flood, went in stays at 2h. 25m. 10s., and stood in under the lee of the Hook, hugging it closely to get advantage of the slack water, and then, after beating along the Point, made short tages to the southward, and obtaining a favoring breeze, kept up well to windward, and this was her saivation, as the Vixen stood on the port tack to weather the hook, and, in the full lace of a strong flood tide, was badly beaten. The Eva adopted the same course, though before she passed the Southwest Spit she stood well over towards the Horseshoe, having the same object in view, and this shrewa plan of working made her the winner of her class. After beating by the Hook she got the southerly favoring slant, that so aided the Vision, and then went on her business with alacrity. Outside of land the breeze was from the sonth-southeast, and freshening, and the many yachts set out to leeward by the strong tide had the sympathy of all the spectators. It is well here to state that the Enchantress passed the Spit at 2h. 41m. 20s., and that the new pilotboat Negrus did magnificently, holding her own for a long distance with the Enchantress. Now it was out upon the "wide ocean." Here for the first time it was observed by the majority of Hembers on board the seth Low that the pennant of Vice Commodore Douglas was flying at her masthead, and renewed cheers went up for the gallant owner of the absent Sappho. The Enchantress, though not in tull racing trim, was doing notly, her sails set like a board, and her enthusiastic aquatic owner, Mr. Loubat, received that praise due him for her grand appearance and performance. At 3h. 21m., about three miles from the point of Sandy Hook, the Vision ied the fleet and was well up to windward; the Vixen to leeward, half a mile distant; the Eva in advance of all the schooners; the Peerless next of her class; the Cho third, the Vindex third of the sloops, and the rest so far to leeward it was impracticable to place them, owing to the speed which the judges' boat was steaming toward the of-shore beacon. But every yachtsman, and those not sympathizing with the owners of the Eva and Vision, eneered them and their sailing masters for the spiendid work they had done at the Hook. Down to

Down to

THE LIGHTSHIP

was the word, and it was a matter of doubt as to
the first yacht weathering this beacon,
the Vision and Eva holding almost equally
good positions, but on different tacks.
The latter forereached herself, and the
merry little Vision shoved herself up to windward
on the starboard tack, and, making a short nip,
went around the head of the feet—a great contrast
of her position at the Southwest spit. Following
the Eva, which was second, the Vindex came along
for the honors, all finally passing the beacon as follows:—

Darkness was now approaching, and soon the Darkness was now approaching, and soon the moon cast her silver light upon the waves and sails of the yachts, making very brilliant the scene. It was an expressed fear that the race would not be made in the stipulated eight hours, but happily this was not realized. At the Southwest Spit the Vision was a strong leader, Eva second and the Vindex third, and then nothing more could be observed until the HOME STAKEHOAT was reached. The time of six of the contending yachts was taken in the darkness and confusion, the final table being:—

he final table beir	Arrival.	Actual	Corrected Time.
Yachts.	HMS	IT. M. S.	П. М. S.
ya	7 16 47 7 26 35 7 37 21	7 35 53 7 53 26 8 66 53	7 17 21
lioeerless	7 26 85 7 37 21	7 53 26	7 26 55 8 13 45
ision	7 16 49	7 46 01	7 46 01 7 47 27
xen	7 26 45	7 46 01 7 55 50 7 48 37	7 47 27
ndex	6 23 41	7 48 37	
larmriadne			
lalanta			
est Wind	Not timed		

Thus the Eva wins the \$500 cup of her class and the Vision the \$500 cup for sloops.

AQUATIC.

Three Mile Race Between the Nassau Club of New York and the Analostans of Georgetown, D. C .- The Nassaus the Winners.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1873. The four-oared race between the Nassau Club, of New York, and the Analostans, of Georgetown, came off this afternoon on the Potomac, and was The Nassau Club was the guest of the Potomac

Cinb, and during their brief visit made hosts of friends. The contest was over a three mile course, and at four o'clock the signal for starting was given, the Nassaus having the choice, and they selected the Virginia side of the river. This gave them an advantage in rounding a somewhat abrupt bend in the stream. A foul start brought the boys back, and the second signal found the Nassaus under way leading, which advantage they maintained to the end of the course, which was reached in sixteen minutes thirty-nine and three-fifth seconds, the Analostans tourteen and three-fifth seconds behind. The judges were Colonel Frank Jones, of the Potomac Club, for the Nassaus; Mr. Freeman of the Analostan Club, for the Analostans, and W. H. Ottman, of the Potomac Club, referee. George B. Engelhardt, of New York, coached the Nassaus and John Blew the Analostans. The shores were crowded with spectators, and unusual interest was taken in the race. The impression before the start was that it would be an exciting contest, but the victory was an easy one for the Nassaus. Clnb, and during their brief visit made hosts of

NAVAL ORDERS.

ordered to the receiving ship Sabine, at Portsmouth, N. H. Assistant Paymaster Nicholas H. Slavey has been detached from the Boston Navy Yard and ordered to duty at the Asiatic station. The following general order announcing the death of Rear Admiral Winslow has been issued:—

The following general order and the death of Rear Admiral Winslow has been issued:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1873.

The Department, with great regret, has to announce to the naval service the death of Rear Admiral John A. Winslow, at his residence, near Boston, Mass. The name of this distinguished officer will live in the history of his country as that of the victor in the memorable sea fight during the late war of the rebellion which ended in the destruction of the Alabama by the Rearsarge. On the day after the receipt of this order the days of the navy yards and stations and of all ships-of-war in commission will be kept at half-mast from surrise to sunset, and thirteen minute guns will be fred at noon, ashore and adoat. The officers of the navy and marine corps will wear crape on the left arm for the usual period of thirty days.

Acting Secretary of the Navy.

MR. BELLEW'S READINGS.

The great English elocutionist had reason to be entirely satisfied with the number and character of the audience which greeted him last evening on the occasion of his first appearance on his seconvisit to this country, as the immense audience overflowing. There is among us a large and cuttle vated class who, though fond of poetry and the drama, avoid the theatre either from the influence drama, avoid the theatre either from the influence of early teaching or a false sense of the degeneracy of the stage in these days. From these all of our great elocutionists have, for the most part, derived their patronage, and it made up by far the greater portion of the audience last evening. The programme, as announced, was a sufficient variety to suit the most fastidious, and the presence of Mr. George W. Morgan at the organ gave additional zest to it. After the Fugue, D Minor, of Bach, by the organist, Mr. Bellew appeared and was greeted with enthusiasm. He opened with "The Vagabonds" (Man and Dog), by Trowbridge, and the mingled pathos and humor with which it was delivered gained him the sympathies of his listeners at once, and at its close a suspicious moisture of the eyes was observable following on the lines:—

And so we shall go where lodgings are free.

And the lodgers need neither victuals nor drink—
The sooner the better for Roger and me. The sooner the better for Roger and me.

"Lady Selina Sedilla," a buriesque sketch, by
Bret Harte, was admirably delivered, and caused
roars of laughter from the audence. Two scenes
from "King John," "Resurgam" (written for Mr.
Bellew), "The Greenwood Snrift" and "The Dancing Academy" kept his listeners pleasantly engaged until after ten o'clock,

THE LATE REAR ADMIRAL WINSLOW. BOSTON, Oct. 2, 1873.

The funeral services of Rear Admiral Winslow will take place at St. James church, Boston High lands, to-morrow noon. Military honors were tendered by the commandant of this station, but Mrs. Winslow declined them. The officers of the Navy Yard will be present, but there will be no pro-

A RAILROAD MULCTED.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 2, 1873. The jury in the case of Cobb, Blaisdell & Co. vs. The Illinois Central Raffroad Company to-day awarded to the plaintiffs \$43,560. The suit was to recover damages claimed for delay in the ship-ments of grain during the war.

THE HINGHAM BANK DEFALCATION. BOSTON, Oct. 2, 1873.

Lovett, the defaulting Cashier of the Hingham Bank, was before United States Commissioner Hallett to-day, and not being ready for examination-he was held in the sum of \$50,000 for his future ap-pearance. The ball was given.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1873. Detective George Smith entired to-day one John McKissich from Canada, and, on arrival here, arrested him for the murder of Charles R. Gibson, at Gowands, on the 6th of January hat.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER.

Invitation to the Liberator of Central Africa to Visit America.

HE ACCEPTS.

Correspondence Between the American Geographical Society and Baker Pacha.

The Council of the American Geographical Soctety, believing that the achievements of Sir Samue Baker as the discoverer of the Albert Nyanza—the great basin of the Nile-were only secondary to his daring enterprise, having for its aim the civilization of a great portion of the African Continent by means of a powerful military expedition, which penetrated nearly to the Equator, caused the follow ing letter to be written to the great explorer :-

AMEBICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK, July 3, 1873.

SIR SAMUEL BARER, F. R. S., Cairo, Egypt:—
DEAR SIR—I learn by a telegraphic announcement from Mr. Hansel, at Khartoum, that you have arrived safely in that city, and that your expedition has been crowned with success. You may, perhaps, recall me as the gentieman who visited the Sondan in the hope of joining your expedition, and this is my excuse for making this letter bear a personal as well as an official character. I heartily congratulate you on the splendid results you have achieved, and I know well how to appreciate them, acquainted as I am with the numerous obstacles, jealousles and miseries which constantly beset your enterprise. I am also proud to assure you of the high admiration in which you are held by the American Geographical Society, and of its readiness to appreciate your geographical labors. Both before the society and in the journal with which I am connected I have always confidently asserted that your second journey to the great basin of the Nile would be iruitful in many advantages to civilization and humanity.

I indulge the hope that you may pay an early visit to the United Starce in which case your

I indulge the hope that you may pay an early visit to the United States, in which case your reception will be a warm one on the part of the American Geographical Society. Very faithfully yours,

ALVAN S. SOUTHWORTH, Subsequently it was determined to invite Sir

Samuel and Lady Baker to visit America, and the following cable telegram was forwarded :-NEW YORK, August 5, 1873. Sir SAMUEL BAKER, Cairo, Egypt:

The American Geographical Society invites you and Lady Baker to become its guests during January, 1874, and congratulate you on the result of your expedition. SOUTHWORTH, Secretary. SIR SAMUEL BAKER'S REPLY. In reply to this despatch the society has received

the following answer:-

the following answer:—

CAIRO, Sept. 2, 1873.

Chief Justice CHARLES P. DALY, President of the Geographical Society, New York:—

SIR—Lady Baker and I thank you warmly for the kind invitation to New York contained in a telegram which reached us upon our arrival in Egypt. I have long wished to visit America, and the opportunity now so kindly offered by the Geographical Society of New York will be an additional inducement if I might be permitted to select the summer months of 1874. Very sincerely yours, SAMUEL W. BAKER. The Society will make all the necessary prepara-

tions to render the visit of their guests as agreeable Phalon's Vitalia Has Wonderful Em-

cacy for restoring to gray hair its original color without dyeing it. For sale by all druggists. PHALON'S CHEMICAL HAIR INVIGORATOR prevents gray hair and baid spots, and it is the most perfect and agreeable hair dressing of the age. A .- For a First Class Dress or Business AT go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHID, 118

A.-Ladies, Attention.-Latest Novelty-PATENT SEWING SILK VEIL. Sold in every millinery, tancy and dry goods house. A James Hat Cannot be Surpassed this fall in shape or quality.

525 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

A .- Now that Metal Springs are Not used, the "finger pad" fellows advertise the worthless "rupture belts" and bogue elastic trusses, for the purpose of injuring the reputation of the ELASTIC TRUSS, 633 Broadway, which soon cures rupture.

A .- David's Elegant Fall Hats, for A .- Hats for Gentlemen at Lowest P. ERNENWEIN, 148 Nassau street, near Spruce st.

A .- Ladies', Misses', Gent's and Boys'

A Reliable Remedy for Expelling worms, so common with young children, will be found in BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or WORM LOZENGES, which are pleasant to the taste, and no child will retuse to take them. 25 cents a box. A.-Wedding, Invitation, Ball Cards, Monograms, Crests, Ciphers, Foreign Note Papers. JAS, EVERDELL, 301 Broadway. Established 1840.

Batchelor's Huir Dye Is the Best in the world, the only true and period hair dye; instantane us, harmless. At all deuggists'.

Buy the Best. GOODALL'S PLAYING CARDS. Sold everywhere. Call "Once" at Kither of Knor's

Cristadoro's Hair Dye is by Far the Best extant, always reliable, perfectly harmless and true to nature. Sold everywhere.

Cummins' Campaign Guide and Vot-ERS DIRECTORY—Charter, constitutions, laws, officers, duties, rights, penalties, Edited and compled by Thomas J. Cummins, for guidance and prefection of citizens.

Price Sl. J. W. O'BRIEN & O'MAHONY, 142 Nassaust.

Corns Cured, 50c. to \$1; Bunions, Nails,

Joints, &c. 852 Broadway, between Thirteenth as Fourteenth streets. Dr. R. H. WESTERVELT. Furniture in New and Elegant Designs; also FRENCH FURNITURE. G. L. KELTY & CO., Manufacturers and Importers, 724 Broadway.

For a First Class Hat at Popular Prices

Havana Lottery.—We Sold the \$500,000 in the extraordinary Drawing April 22. Circulara sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall street; box 4,685 New York Post office.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Information furnished; orders filled; circulars sent free on application; Spanish bank bills and governments purchased.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. Il Wail street, New York city. The Safest Bank to Deposit Your Money

is at 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker street.—Great bargains are offered in Watches, Diamonds, &c.; they never burst. W. H. SANDIFER (established 1845). Wigs, Toupees, &c.-G. Rauchfuss, Practical Wigmaker and Importer of Human Hair, & East Twelith street, near Broadway, New York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK, Publish this day:

TRISTRAM'S
LAND OF MOAB.
The Land of Moab: The Result of Travels and Disresseries on the East Side of the Dead Sea and the Jordan.
By H. B. Tristram, M. A. LL. D. F. R. S. Hon. Craon.
of Durnam. With a Chapter on the Persian Palace of
Mashits, by James Ferguson, F. R. S. With Man and
Illustrations. Crown Svo. Cloth, \$2.50.

Dr. Tristram's account of his visit to the Land of Moab will be welcomed by all who have longed to knowsome thing more of a country so intimately connected with the history of the Israelites. Pleasantly written and well is lastrated, the narrative sustains its interest throughout and gives a vivid picture of the present condition of the country.—Athenaum, London.

A New Novel by the author of "My Daughter Elinor," MISS DOROTHY'S CHARGE.
Miss Dorothy's Charge. A Novel. By Frank, diet, author or "My Daughter Elinor," "Miss. Land," &c., &c., &v., Paper, &i; Cloth, &i S.

land," &c., &c. 8vo, Paper, \$1; Cloth, \$1 50.

In "Miss Dorothy's Charge" we have again a vigorous novel from an American band. There can be no doubt of the superiority of American writers over the great and increasing mass of our own fairly successful novelists, both in skill as to the manipulation of plots and tialight in the delineation of character. The present story is a success in both respects. We may declare our unreserved appreciation of the more important features of the book. Attensaum, London.

* * But "Miss Dorothy's Charge" has far more and nigher claims upon our attention. In the first place, the plot is ingenious and well worked out; secondly, there are no dumnies among the actors; and, thirdly the whole book abounds in lively, natural and smusing dialogue. * The brightness, freshness, grace and good feeling of the whole story. * The atmosphere is pure and heaithy from first to last.—Standard, London.

HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the works by mail, postage propaid, to ady part United States, on regaint of the price.